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DAILY UNION PRESS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE UNION PRESS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Letters should be written to speak on only one side of the paper.

No letters will be taken of anonymous communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily by the name and address of the good faith.

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Two lines or less, 20 cents. Larger advertisements 40 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY PRESS.

Four lines (forty words) or less, a column of "Good Words," for 20 cents; for 40 cents, "Good," "Loud," "Yound," &c. 25 cents each insertion.

IMPORTANT ACT.

OFFICE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST 25, 1865.—To John B. Smith, Esq., President Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.:—Sir: The tenth section of the "act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon imports and exports, into and out of the United States, in 1865"—which so much of the revenue law of March 2, 1790—"as requires the branding or marking and certifying of casks, chests, vessels and cases containing distilled spirits, or tea," was fatal to animal and vegetable life. This is the "first foolish, fond tradition" which this new authority hastens to dispel. So far from being fatal, 118 specimens of birds either dead or alive were sent to the world; birds which fell limb down dead—such as Coleridge's albatross, killed by the mysterious vapors of the gloomy pool—are mere myth. More than forty specimens of mammalia revivis on their backs, in their braces, and jungle. Indigo, maize, and cotton, and all sorts of tropical produce, within a few feet of the margin. Hence it must be considered rather a Paradise than a Calabola. The Reverend writer indeed suggests that, on account of its sea and sulphur springs, it should be adopted as a resort. Fancy that!—I have seen a note from a Boston man, recently established to make it a place of fashionable resort. Things more unlikely have happened ever; and save that bathing is more or less impracticable, because one's feet will rise above one's head in swimming on these dense waters, there appear no practical difficulties in the way of such a scheme.

A Reminiscence of John C. Calhoun.

A friend of the St. Louis Democrat writes: "A gentleman, who spent an afternoon with Calhoun at his residence some time before his death, mentioned that, among other passages of Scripture discussed by them, he quoted the precept of St. Peter, 'honor all men.' 'What, sir?' I said to him. 'Sir,' he replied, 'God does not require that. Honor all men! What? the fellow in the White House, and the mass of such beings as I meet every day under in the Capitol? No! I can't honor them!' He was sickly and thin. His hand explained what the passage claimed for every man, honor us a man, and because he is a man, until he shall forfeit his right by crime. 'Sir,' he replied, 'that is right; and I do honor all men who deserve it. I honor my slaves, who deserve it; but such a high overmastering, and such an iron was running with work heated at last to such intensity as to convert the water thrown upon the machinery into clouds of steam. One thousand fathoms! Fifteen hundred fathoms? Two thousand fathoms? Four thousand fathoms? The strain was diminished, and at 2,500 fathoms, or 15,000 feet, the grapple reached the bed of the Atlantic."

The Derby of 1867.

Although Earl Russell, who is a regular attendant, while in London, at the Rev. Dr. Cumming's church, and a thorough believer in that eccentric divine's prophecies to the end of time, has been converted to the cause of Major Corrigan, it is evident that Viscount Palmerston does not place any faith in the Cumming predictions. He has evidently made up his mind to live until he can be counted in among the nougangers. He will enter upon his course of life, free from the close of 1855, it is evident that Viscount Palmerston does not place any faith in the Cumming predictions. He has evidently

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MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

News of the Day.

Judge Loughrane says that reconstruction in Georgia is progressing in an encouraging manner to the Union men, and that the rights of the freedmen will be secure.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fine, daughter of Dr. M. Fine, of Philadelphia, aged twenty-two, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping from a window of the Cooper Point Ferry boat.

It is stated that R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, now confined as a State prisoner in Fort Pulaski, asks for his release with the privilege of leaving the country forever.

Major General Edward M. McCook has been ordered to report to Major General McDowell at San Francisco, Calif., for duty as commander of the Districts of Colorado and New Mexico.

The wife of Gen. A. P. Hovey died at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Thursday. They were married but a few weeks since. Mrs. Hovey was the daughter of the late Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior. She was a most beautiful and accomplished lady.

The work of re-opening postal routes through Virginia has been pushed rapidly forward, and now few but the very unimportant routes are still without the regular mail service which they enjoyed before the war.

The Hon. John T. Lewis is a candidate for Congress in the Rockingham District, Virginia. This gentleman was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, opposed the Ordinance of Secession to the end, and refused to sign it when it was passed. He took no part in the war, but uniformly deplored the fratricidal strife.

Several prominent men who are here propose to issue an address to President Johnson, setting forth the views of the people of Georgia on the reconstruction question, in which they will assure the President of an earnest support of his policy from the people of that State.

Gov. Fletcher has caused an investigation to be made of the conduct of Judge Wright and some near Rolla, and ascertained the misdeeds had orders to arrest these parties and take them to Rolla. While on route the prisoners tried to escape, and were shot. The citizens of Rolla have held a public meeting denouncing returned rebels and expressing confidence in Col. Babcock, who is said to have commanded the militia when Wright was killed.

New Orleans papers last received still complain of the fearful vacuum in ice in that city. Preparations were being made for a largely increased manufacture of the frigid article, and the city papers were endeavoring to convince the public that the introduction in the building up of the manufacture by steady and liberal patronage, that suffering may be avoided in future.

The man who killed Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the first martyr to anti-slavery faith and practice, was killed in a hand-to-hand fight, in which he was cast to the ground, and building in the Ohio Penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced for eighteen years for highway robbery. Sylvester Irwin, the young man who recently killed his father and step-mother, near Dertown, Butler Co., was the leader of the mob who drove his negro master away from Dertown, some time ago.

The clerks engaged under Dr. Leiber in examining the rebel documents and Government archives captured in the South are now engaged more particularly in looking at such records as show the disposition of the authorities towards prisoners of war. The whole work of collating and digesting these documents is likely to last some years.

National Tobacco Convention.
[For the Union Press.]

AUGUST 24, KY.—A. J. Grant, of Louisville, met a assembly of the tobacco men, assembled at the Premium Tobacco Sales, it was resolved to hold a National Convention of the tobacco interest, in Louisville, on the second Wednesday of September, 1865.

The object of the convention is to get together, from all sections of the Union, the practical minds of the trade, with a view to such modifications of the present excise law, so far as tobacco is concerned, as will eventuate in the passage of the next Congress. A comprehensive and digestible plan of taxation, that will yield the largest possible amount of revenue to the Government with the least embarrassment to the culture and manufacture of the article, be perfectly uniform in its operation upon the tobacco grown in all parts of all classes, and insure that performance in legislation so necessary to enable men to operate in it with confidence and safety.

The State Agricultural Fair being held at the same time, other subjects of general interest, the trade, and tariffs, treaties with tobacco-growing countries, improvements, methods of culture, improvements in manufacture, will arise and be discussed.

All parties interested are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

J. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

Dr. Chapman in Chotra.

Doctor John Chapman has been the subject of many inquiries from correspondents. He is a physician in the city of London, who has distinguished himself for recommending a general disease of drugs in medical practice; also for his peculiar views upon the employment of cold in the treatment of the human body as a remedy for disease.

Thus his remedy for constipation is the application of cold to the abdomen—an application which observation would seem to confirm; as dysentery, cholera morbus, and other complaints of the intestine, are often relieved and alleviated by repeated exposure of that part of the body.

Doctor Chapman has published numerous papers in the London Medical Times and Gazette, upon the employment of his favorite remedy for different complaints.

He has lately written an article upon the cholera, in which he lays down the following propositions:

"The primary cause of cholera is, as a general rule, the excessive heat of the climate, and the temperate climates in summer which prevail in India.

"The proximate cause of cholera is precisely the same nature as that of summer or choleric diarrhoea, but it is far more developed, and consequently its action is proportionately more powerful and intense."

"Cholera is neither contagious nor infectious in any sense whatsoever, except through the depressing influence of fear."

"Cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by the persistent application of the simple ice-bag along the whole spine as long as symptoms of the disease continue."

CHRONOLOGY OF ENGLAND'S CROWN.
Two Williams, Henry, Stephen, Henry, Dick, John, Hal, three Edwards, Richard, Henry, Hale quick.
Two Edwards, Dick, two Harrys, and a Ned.
Mary, Bess, James and Charles, who lost his head.
Charles, James, Will, Anne, four Georges, and a Will.
And Queen Victoria, who is reigning still.

PARTIZAN EXPECTANCY.

The Journal doesn't by any means enjoy the political company into which it crept after the Presidential election last fall. Nothing makes it squirm worse than the epithet "abolitionist" applied to it by charlatans who confessedly repudiate dictatorial definitions in their use of terms. Nothing now-a-days seems to give it more pleasure than the unfounded whim, which it nurses with exceeding diligence, that the great party of true and loyal men, which elected Andrew Johnson, is about to fall asunder on the reconstruction policy of the President, and that the latter is soon to find himself surrounded and sustained by a mighty conservative party made up of the fragments of that, and of the late democracy. It dwells continually—and with a kind of feverish, half-anxious delight on this phantom of a warfare between the two hypothetical sections of the Republican or Union party. And it exults over the noble manner in which the Democrats are everywhere expressing their confidence in, and pledging support to the President. We hope it will have a good time in the new combination which its "prophetic soul" discerns rising from the ruins of old parties. But we also fear it will encounter difficulties.

Forlorn Democracy, self-exiled into everlasting national repudiation and contempt by its treachery and bad faith in the hour of trial, goes wandering about in search of chances and consolation. From its own lack of all sincerity and earnestness it naturally disbelieves in these qualities, and imagines the feasibility of assimilating Andrew Johnson, because he was once a Democrat, ignoring the fact, or underrating its significance, that he has once for all cast off the humbug with a "get-thee-behind-me" emphasis. All these Copperhead professors of sympathy and support are too transparent a bit of desperate strategy to deceive anybody. They will prove as unavailing as they are desperate. President Johnson will not forsake his colors, neither will his colors forsake him! There are great varieties of opinion in the Union party. But these do not amount to destructive antagonisms. If the processes of reconstruction now under way prove a success in restoring the Union, and securing the establishment of free labor in the South and the protection of freedmen in their newly-gained rights, the events will be hailed with admiration by the entire Union party.

If they fail in all or any of these particulars, the President will be the first to abandon them and to place the rebel States more explicitly than heretofore under national dictation. It is certain that he regards these measures as experimental, and not as the expression of a fixed policy. He is evidently not sanguine as to their success. And by his prompt approval of the military suppression of the Richmond juggling we are sufficiently notified of the course he will pursue in case they do not succeed. Not even the most extreme advocates of negro suffrage imposed by executive proclamation upon those States will abandon the President so long as he insists on the complete realization of freedom and national sovereignty in the revolted section. He has sent one of the stanchest messengers in the country, as his confidential messenger, on a tour of observation through that section. He is fully aware of the numerous lines of policy respecting suffrage in the South, to one of its breaking points on the problem. And this problem of suffrage is the only one that gives the slightest hint of disturbance. Parties who "look before and after" with wistful desire for the slimy embrace of procephadism, who long for the flesh pots of Egypt, had better leave the ranks at once of those who are marching for the promised land, and go back to Egypt without waiting for the "new combinations!"

H. W. BRUCE.

"Hou." H. W. Bruce, a leading spirit of the "Sovereignty Convention" which inaugurated the "Provisional Government of Kentucky," and a "Representative of Kentucky," in the rebel Congress, "has returned to the city, and has resumed the practice of law"—not of politics. He must be convinced that politics is not his forte, and so will "stick to his last." He announced he has radically reformed—for his own sake, after as follows: Mr. Watty had been drinking, and had words with Hassett, which resulted in a fist fight. Watty had the worst of it, and claimed that Hassett had struck him from behind, and signified his intention of cowhiding him for it. His father and brothers endeavored to dissuade him from such an undertaking. Saturday morning Watty left home with a cowhide, and avowed his purpose of cowhiding Hassett on sight. His father followed him, and used all his influence in vain to have his son desist. [Near the corner of Preston and Main streets, between Cassell & Watts, a conductor on the street railway, and Mr. John Hassett, an employee of the company.] The difficult started on Friday, we learn, about as follows: Mr. Watty had been drinking, and had words with Hassett, which resulted in a fist fight. Watty had the worst of it, and claimed that Hassett had struck him from behind, and signified his intention of cowhiding him for it. His father and brothers endeavored to dissuade him from such an undertaking. Saturday morning Watty left home with a cowhide, and avowed his purpose of cowhiding Hassett on sight. His father followed him, and used all his influence in vain to have his son desist. [Near the corner of Preston and Main streets, between Cassell & Watts, a conductor on the street railway, and Mr. John Hassett, an employee of the company.]

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